WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Unital Passe and New York Associated Parse is at 21 to 29 and street. All Information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the preas of the whole country.

Tay Rate, 1.91.

This year's city tax rate, artificially kept down by the device of carrying over nearly one million dollars of current liabilities until next year, will be 1.91. Last year the rate was 1.79. During municipal administrations preceding the Reform rule of W. L. STRONG, these were the official figures of the average rate:

Tax rate, Mayor Hewitt..... Tax rate, Mayor GRANT.... Tax rate, Mayor GRANT.... Of recent years under Democratic administration the New York city tax rate has been steadily reduced as follows:

1890...... 1.97 | 1893......

....1.85

1892

Coincident with the Reform Administration there is a retrograde movement, with nn increase of 12 points. The total sum to be raised by taxation this year is \$38,403,-761; last year it was \$35,659,026. This considerable increase has been made necessary by extravagant additions to salaries made by recent Republican Legislatures and wasteful misuse of public moneys for political or quasi-political purposes.

How much greater the present tax rate and how much larger the current expenses of the city of New York would be if the Comptroller's office, instead of being administered by ASHBEL P. FITCH, were in the hands of some experiment-station reformer, it is difficult, at this time, to say; but one thing is palpably clear, and that is that Democratic administration of the municipal affairs of New York is not only the best, but it is also to be found in the ranks of the GRACE Mugthe cheapest to the taxpayers of the city.

A Question of Literary Honesty.

An esteemed correspondent in Rock Castle Springs, Ky., writes us a letter criticising Mr. CLEVELAND severely for his failure to acknowledge publicly that the now famous phrase "One grand, sweet song" was not original with him, but was borrowed from a minor poem by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

It will be remembered that Mr. CLEVE LAND'S letter to the Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, in which occurred the expression "One grand, sweet song," inspired a profes sional poet in this town to compose a song on that theme and set it to music. The song writer sent a copy of his production to the President and got this reply:

"DEAR Sin: I have received the music you kindly wat me, and desire to thank you for it and the friendly expressions contained in the accompanying letter. Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND." "GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 1."

Our correspondent thinks that this letter shows a willingness on the part of Mr CLEVELAND" to rest under the imputation of being the author of the phrase, just as he has in regard to the data concerning the founding of Indianapolis and the other cyclopædia matter contained in his Western speeches during his first term." The Rock Castle Springscritic holds that this is a sort of literary dishonesty, unworthy of the President of the United States.

The probability is that when Mr. CLEVE-LAND wrote his letter on Wedded Bliss, and found on page 664 of BARTLETT's "Familiar Quotations" a phrase suited to his subject, marks, or to credit the words to the real author in a footnote, than it did when he paraphrased some verses of Tom Moore's in expression as Canon Kingsley's; or, at least, would hunt it up in his own copy of BARTLETT's invaluable book.

But now that the phrase has become a part of the contemporary literature of sentiment, and is inseparably connected in the minds of the people with Mr. CLEVELAND, do the strict laws of literary ethics require Mr. CLEVELAND to make the acknowledgment which he failed to make in his brief note of Aug. 1 to the professional poet?

This is a delicate question, and one which should not be decided off-hand. We are inclined to think that Mr. CLEVELAND is well within the rules which have been applied to SHAKESPEARE and so many other illustrious borrowers. Those familiar with KINGSLEY's verses will recall the fact that the expression "One grand, aweet song" was used by him with reference to life in general, and in no way related to the specific subject of Wedded Bliss. Mr. CLEVELAND was the first to give the phrase its more definite and more special significance: applying it not to the broad conditions of virtuous existence, but to that consecutive and uninterrupted state of sanctification which comes to man when heavendirected love leads the way to marriage.

In this view of the matter it appears that Mr. CLEVELAND has really re-created CHARLES KINGSLEY'S beautiful thought and made it his own.

Democratic Primaries Are Open to

All Democrats. At the recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee, one of the two representatives of Buffalo introduced a "harmony' resolution or invitation, and it has been troubling some of our Republican friends ever since. Among Democrats there is a natural mistrust of propositions for either harmony or action emanating from the city of Buffalo. The harmony resolution, which was adopted perfunctorily and without dissent, declared that "the organizations in the counties of New York and Kings, which have heretofore been recognized as regular, shall permit all Democrats to vote at their primaries, whether they technically belong to their organization or not, and no primary shall be regarded as regular where such

privileges shall be denied." The representatives of the regular Democracy of Tammany Hall in New York and of the regular Democracy of Kings county did not object to this resolution, for the reason, obviously, that it is an empty use of words, inasmuch as all Democrata are admitted to Democratic primaries whether "technically belonging to an organization" or not. Every Democrat is admitted to a Democratic primary. The intervention of a Buffalo harmonizer was not necessary to assure the continuance of this ancient Democratic rule.

The object of the Buffalo barmony resolu tion was to "bring in" the so-called GRACE Democracy, and to deprive what remains of it of a color of excuse for protest. Of course. the GRACE Democracy did not accept, for the reason that a numerical count of its members present at a Democratic primary would be fatal to all its pretensions and would evoke demonstrations of derision; that's all. The lesson of one year ago has not been forgotten by all Democrats. Prior to the Saratoga Convention a similar offer was made to the GRACE men, and they were cordially invited to participate in the Democratic primaries. They did acquiesce in this, but sent a contesting delegation, which, of course, did not gain admission. Subsequently Mr. GRACE returned to the United States and "came out," after various manœuvres which were highly distasteful to Democrats everywhere, for the Saratoga ticket.

The GRACE Democracy, estensibly cooperating with the regular Democracy in support of Senator Hill, was permitted to have not only a separate ticket, to the confusion of Democrats, in the box, but actually two full tickets, one bearing the endorsement, 'Empire State Democracy," and the other the endorsement, "New York State Democracy." These two tickets were identical. In their eager willingness to promote Democratic harmony, the 100,000 Tammany Democrata of New York, who had but one official ticket, allowed the GRACE Democrats, so called, to have two full tickets, and in this city three tickets, as follows: "N. Y. State Democracy," "Empire State Democracy," and "Democratic Party Reform Organization." In many counties throughout the State those tickets which bore the name of Senator HILL and the State nominees had no names of local candidates, and thus many votes were lost to the party on Congress and legislative candidates. The futility of such a concession to a coterie of malcontents insignificant in number was shown by the fact that with the support for the Democratic State ticket of the GRACE men, so called, the normal Democratic plurality in New York city of from 50,000 to 75,000 was cut down to 2,700. Many votes were diverted from the regular ticket.

It is safe to say that there will be no repe tition of this political blunder under the guise of "harmony" this year. The Democrats whose votes are necessary this year are not wumps, but rather among Democrats incensed at the course and alert to the deficiencies of the Federal Administration. who voted for LEVI P. MORTON, and sent up. as a hot blast from a forge sends up the mercury in the thermometer, the Republican vote from 100,000 to 125,000.

The Democratic primaries in New York this year are open to all Democrats as heretofore. Vote early and avoid the rush!

The Norwegian Question.

Dr. J. E. SARS, professor of history in the University of Christiania, has contributed to the current number of the Fortnightly Review a concise and intelligible account of the dispute between Norway and Sweden foreign relations of the united Scandinavian kingdom. The quarrel is one of general interest, as it may lead to civil war, in which by the law of 1890, industrial courts are event it is believed that Sweden would be backed by Germany and Norway by Russia. The Czar would expect as the price of his authority, though their appointment and support the cession of a harbor, open all the year round, on the Norwegian coast, by means of which Russia would speedily take rank among the great naval powers of the

Concise as is the history of the question prepared by Prof. SARS, it may be still further condensed in a few paragraphs. The union of Sweden and Norway is much less close even than that of the Cisleithan it no more occurred to him to use quotation | that the union was arranged, and the terms mental statute passed in 1815 by the Norwegian Storthing and the Swedish Riksdag. writing his Tariff letter to Mr. CATCHINGS | The first section of that organic law de of Mississippi. The President knew that so | clares: "The kingdom of Norway shall be accomplished a student of poetical literature a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienas his friend and confidant the Georgia able realm, united with Sweden under one Colonel would immediately recognize the king." Although, however, the sovereignty of Norway and her equality with Sweden were thus affirmed as a theoretical principle, they remained in one highly important particular an unrealized promise. The Norwegians did not at once take steps to establish their own management of foreign affairs and to appoint representatives of their own abroad, but suffered it to happen that the Foreign Minister of Sweden became also, as a matter of fact, the Foreign Minister of Norway, and that Swedish Envoys and Consuls became representatives of both countries. This negli gence on the part of the Norwegians is ascribed by Prof. SARS to the opinion, long prevailing in both halves of the Scandinavian peninsula, that foreign affairs constituted the especial province of the Crown, an opinion which had for its practical outcome the non-responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Swedish Parliament The situation was, however, completely changed by the Swedish constitutional reform of 1885, whereby the head of the Foreign Office, still, as he had always been, a Swede, was made responsible to the Swedish Riksdag. It is evident that this reform, however desirable from a Swedish point of view, extinguished the semblance of equality between the two peoples, and consigned Norway to a position intolerable to a free

> nation Since 1885 the claim of Norway to equality with regard to foreign affairs has been pressed with increasing vehemence, and of late the agitation has been marked with such acrimony as to threaten the union of the kingdoms. The questions in dispute relate to the nationality of the Foreign Minister: to his responsibility toward one or both national Parliaments, or toward delegates from both of those bodies; and, finally, to the continuation or dissolution of the previous common action of the two countries with reference to the diplomatic and consular services. There are various shades of opinion, both among the Norwegians and the Swedes, as to the way in which these problems should be solved. All Norwegians, indeed, hold that the existing exclusively Swedish control of the foreign affairs and foreign representation of both countries is incompatible with the principle of equal rights enunciated in the fundamental law. The Norwegian Liberals, who seem irreconcilable, demand that Norway and Sweden should have each its own Foreign Minister. responsible for his foreign policy to the Parliament of his own country; and that the two countries should have each its separate diplomatic and consular service. The members of the Norwegian Hight, on the other

> hand, think that a common foreign policy

personified in a single Minister is essential to the maintenance of the Union; but they desire that instead of the management being left to a Swedish Minister, there should be a truly common Minister, whether Norwegian or Swede, responsible to both the Swedish and Norwegian Parliaments, or else, in accordance with the precedent set by Austro-Hungary, to delegations from both those bodies.

To the programme of the Norwegian Liberals, the programme which demands for Norway a separate Foreign Minister and a separate diplomatic and consular service, the entire Swedish nation scems inexorably opposed. But, according to Prof. SARS there is some prospect of a modified or conditional acceptance by Sweden of the plan of the Norwegian Right; that is to say the adoption of the Austro-Hungarian sys tem, whereby the management of foreign affairs and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers should be committed to a common Ministry responsible to delegations from the Riksdag and the Storthing. which delegations, equal in number, should sit together and constitute a third Parliament. The Swedes, however, are naturally reluctant to grant the Norwegians an equal voice with regard to foreign policy, so long as the latter do not make to the army and navy a contribution even proportionate to their population.

It seems unreasonable that Norway should arrogate an equal right of plunging both kingdoms into war, so long as she is unwilling to bear her fair share of the burden of military preparation. The firm refusal of the Norwegian Liberals to tax their country for so legitimate a purpose lends color to the charge that what they really aim at is an abolition of the union with Sweden, and the transformation of Norway into a completely independent State.

Tribunals of Labor.

In England, legislative attempts to establish conciliation and arbitration between workmen and their employers in labor croubles have not proved successful, but much has been done by voluntary organizations, such as joint committees, trade and district boards, and special conferences between the parties interested. Outside intervention of a legal or official sort in these cases is not found desirable. Not a single organization has availed itself of the several acts of Parliament to secure legal powers. A frank understanding between the work men and their employers, both represented in the conference, is sought, and usually it leads to a speedy and satisfactory conciliation of their differences. The Royal Commission of Labor reports against the general establishment of district and trade boards endowed with legal powers, favoring voluntary agencies instead. In every country of Europe the need is felt

of some prompt and ready means of meeting labor emergencies in a manner calculated to reconcile instead of further to embitter the opposing interests. This need has been met by various expedients, all tending to remit the initiative and settlement of such cases to those immediately concerned with as little statutory and official intervention as possible. In Belgium district councils are appointed by the Government at the request of the employers and the employed, with regard to the management of the both being represented in them, and there are now between fifty and sixty of these institutions existing there. In Germany, organized on the initiative of communes, their members being nominated by local confirmation belong to the general Government. Of these something more than three hundred now exist in the empire, and they have been found equal to the functions as signed to them. The Austrian system is similar in its main features to that of Germany, and is found equally efficient and satisfactory. In Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal labor differences are referred to the civil courts, and in Switzerland the and Transleithan dominions of the HAPS- intervention of State officials and well-BURG Kaiser, though the latter is the next known and distinguished citizens is usualloosest example of a confederation. It was ly sought. Australia, by her statute of by the Convention of Moss, Aug. 14, 1814, 1892, authorizes the institution of councils of conciliation to which all labor claims of it were defined by the Rigsakt or funda- and disputes may be referred, its judgments not clothed with legal force, but usually accepted as binding.

No perfect or infallible system for the adjustment of such differences, that shall be ready in its application and invariably satisfactory to both parties, is to be expected; but some approximation is made to it in the methods enumerated, which experience and their repeated application will no doubt make as perfect as such arrangements are ever likely to be.

Another Cruiser on Guard.

The Cincinnati reached Key West on Saturday after a voyage from the North, during which she kept her eyes open for fillbusters, and saw nothing. She will continue for a time to patrol the Florida coasts and to steam about the Gulf as zealously, and probably as fruitlessly, as did her predecessors, the Raleigh and the Atlanta.

The Spaniards expect to reënforce their ships around Cuba very soon by cruisers, shore-patrol torpedo boats, gunboats, and launches, so as to get a total of about forty or forty-five craft. They are sent to watch the inlets and the rivers of the island, to police the whole coast, and to cruise be tween it and the mainland. If so, perhaps some of the work of our own vessels can be given up; for just now it seems to be mainly of use to show Spain how anxious we are to enforce the neutrality laws, and to make up for any lack of her own in blockading forces

Meanwhile, what with this supposed need of mollifying the Dons in the Gulf and the imperious demands of fairs, hops, and various shows in New England scaboard towns, Admiral BUNCE's expected squadron has dwindled to a slender array, and the summer manceuvres thus far have been something to make NEPTUNE grin.

An estimate made at Hakodate has put the combined catch of all pelagic sealers in Asiatic waters this year at 42,000 skins, against 49,000 taken last year by Canadian vessels alone. The calculation seems to have been made at too early a date to be wholly trustworthy, yet there is no reason to doubt that belagic sealing is doing its work of extermination among the herds on that side of the Pacific as steadily as in the Pribylov herd on this side. There, even the inadequate protection given by the close season of the Paris rules is wanting.

The release of the steamer George W. Childs, which had been seized on suspicion of violating the neutrality laws, is significant. This craft was supposed to furnish about the clearest of the alleged cases of flibustering in the interest of the patriots in Cuba. But after she had been held, the representatives of Spain could not furnish any evidence of importance against her. Even the fine of \$1,000 imposed apon her for violating the navigation laws in ot having delivered to the Collector at Key West a list of passengers she was allowed to carry to Cuba was remitted, because there was no evidence that she had carried any. Possibly she may have tricked the Government, but, as the case stands, it seems to furnish one more indication that the theory that the revolution

originated in the United States, and has been carried on by expeditions going from here, is not sustained by the facts.

The North Atlantic squadron is to be lent, it appears, to grace the reunion of the Knights Templars at Boston; and so, if it has not yet performed a great many manuruvres itself, a least its officers and men may enjoy formations in crosses, squares, triangles, and other geo metrical figures by the Knights. The squadron will also be available for exhibition not only at Bar Harbor, but at Portland, and perhaps at Hallfax. We shall expect it at New York, however, in season to take in the races between Valkyrie III. and Defender.

The competitive test of machine guns at Indian Head this week, for which the GATLING, the ACCLES, the MAXIM, and the BROWNING guns have been entered, does not invoive the immediate purchase of a great number of them, since so many serviceable pieces have already been supplied to the auxiliary batteries of our new ships. But it will carry for the winner probably, a contract for seventy-five guns and the honor and the practical future gains implied by adoption in the navy. This may also be of advantage in other countries, at least as a recommendation for trial.

PRAISE FOR OUR CONSULS

British Chambers of Commerce Admire Their Trade Reports,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-Claude Meeker, Consul at Bradford, says in his last report that the United States consular service is held up to public view in England as a model which the English Government should copy. This comiment comes from the Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

The attention of the Executive Council was directed to the action of the Government of the United States in supplying its traders and busi-

United States in supplying its traders and business men with information by means of consular reports regarding openings for business in foreign countries, and that body has requested the Government to provide for consular reports such as are made by the consular service of the United States.

Mr. Meeker says it may be of interest to the public to know that the work of our consular officers is highly apoken of by British merchants and tourists. Our Consular seceive credit for zeal, intelligence, and great activity, and their willingness to oblige traders and travellers with useful information is remarked often. The English newspapers constantly publish extracts English newspapers constantly publish extracts from consular reports is used by the Department of State, and the information given is not infrequently used by the exporters, investors, and engineers of the United Kingdom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe in your interesting sketch of Dr. Max Nordau, published in THE SUN of Aug. 11, that this sensationalist, whose real name is hidden in an obscurity worthy of true genius, uses violet ink. and affects to signalize the degree of concentration of his thoughts by the smallness of his writing, using an extra fine pen for the purpose, and the crowding of his lines. In his work on Degeneration such affectation of color and peculiarities of handwriting are characterized as evidences of ego-mania and other mental obliquities. That Nordau is of unbalanced, not to say unsound mind appears to be the common nion of alienists; but it was left for THE SUN to elicit evidences in this direction not directly obtainable from Nordau's writings.

SIASCONSETT, Aug. 18. E. C. SPITZKA, M. D.

Cheap Architects Bear at the Price.

To the Epiron of The Sch-Sir: So it seems that the orimary cause of the West Broadway d saster was the reed of an owner who wanted to save four per cent. mmission to selecting a one per cent, architect. Why such accidents have not happened hundreds of times in this city is the wonder of experienced archi-

No conscientious architect will or can do his work as it should be done for any one per cent. Only per sons ignerant of the work to be done would either They ought all to be punished; and, furthermore,

the law should suffer no architect to practise without having passed some examination enabling him to do NEW YORK, Aug. 20. OLD ARCHITECT.

Beer and Suicide in Chicago

To the Epiron of The Sux-Sie: In support of De Funk's attitude on the beer-drinking folly I refer 304 on suicides. You will find there a Western view that beer drinking is not conductee to good spirits, but, on the contrary, productive of the dejecting m if-lestruction. Suicides are traced directly to this everage beer.

Since Chicago drinks more beer than any other American city, and likewise has more suicides, the report of the Coroner has an important bearing on F. A. COOK, M. D.

The Park Acreage of Cities, From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

linflato which was prepared for THE NEW YORK SUN is the most graphic, faithful, and brilliant account of that eventful contest which has been written, as well as one of the best contributions ever made to the itseralure of the race track. Next to seeing the race itself the perusal of THE SUN'S report was the satisfying thing to all interested.

RAFFAELLI ON AMERICAN ART.

America the Hope of Architecture-Harm Bone by Imitating European Methods and Sending Students Abroad to Study.

Panis, Aug. 4 .- At the end of the Rue de Courcelles, in the last house on the street, close to the walls of the fortifications, lives the painter, Raffaelli. A little garden stretches in front of the unpretentious house and studio, which are covered with climbing vines, whose green leaves contrast prettily with the brick walls in the summer sunlight and creep over the eaves and the tiles of the roof.

M. Raffaëlli has come back enthusiastic over America. "We have preconceived ideas about the American temperament," he says to me.

'that are perfectly ridiculous; I have had the opportunity to judge for myself during the journey I have just made there. We are foud of picturing to ourselves the American as an extremely active man, but one entirely taken up with money and material interests. My personal impression on the contrary is that the American temperament is very artistic. For what constitutes the artistic temperament? Is it not imagination, passion, generosity, intellectual initiative, and, in fine, that 'desire to astonish' of which Haudelaire speaks in his asthetic works? Well, all these qualities are developed in the highest degree in the inhabitants of the United States. It is true, I know, that their imagiis applied more particularly to mechanical invention; their incomparable initiative to industrial enterprises; their generosity to charitable and social institutions. But ask yourself how long it is since the American people have entered on their artistic period. Must we feel astonished that all these faculties were not directed at once to artistic activity in a comparatively new people? The people of the United States possess, then, all the necessary elements. They must yet take advantage of this in an art sense by giving to the work they produce an original stamp.
"In America they have not yet the atmos

phere of art, that atmosphere that comes from collection of products of taste from their common employment and a constant care for the beautiful in the mind of the public. From the combination of these phenomena arises a sort of exquisite perfume of civilization. Paris possesses this atmo-phere of art in the highest degree, and that makes it so hard for us artists to leave it. Every street, every tree, every carriage, every passer-by contributes to a peculiar harmony full of delicacy. In America the country is magnificent, but it still has something like the taste of wild fruit to it. In the cities everything clashes still. By the side of enormous buildings you find wooden sheds. In a word, the elements are excellent, but they are not yet grouped together. Later, in a short time perhaps, I foresee that there will be spiendid efforts. Their native land will inspire Americans with the sentiment of grand pro portions; for everything is great there, the

portions; for everything is great there, the country is enormous, the sky seems endless, the lakes are inland seas, and the people do not know what it is to be weary.

"The lack of a sympathetic atmosphere makes the stringle for American artists harsh and difficult. Whence comes our in-piration if not from the art life that surrounds and envelops us? And this life has not yet been created, though it is in process of formation. Unfortunately the first result of this condition of things is to send to Europe many American artists who settle here, and it is too bad, for over there a whole people has to be educated up to the idea of beauty, and that is the great delight and the great duty of every productive artist of every time and every country. The blossoming of a great period of art in America is only a question of time. A magnificent people and country awaits its great artists. The country is wonder-

time and every country. The blossoming of a great period of art in America is only a question of time. A magnificent people and country awaits its great artists. The country is wonderful, the temperament is not lacking; as I said before, we may expect anything.

"As for teaching, art schools are numerous. In their arrangement they copy and even improve upon our French schools. Nothing is looking as regards the school buildings and furniture. But the Americans have made the blunder of taking us for models in the matter of teaching, and their methods are as absurd as ours, which means a great deal. Young artists, too, come to complete their ruin in our Paris studios. Then they have to set to work and unlearn everything. They will scon form over there, continues the palatter, getting up and impatiently walking up and down in his sudio, "an army of useless beings equal to that we have, and it is saddening when we stop to think for a moment of the waste of effort. To produce art two things are needed, a peacil and heart. By a pencil I mean the technical knowledge of the business. Eugène Delacroix was right in saying. We know our trade at once or else we never know it. Now young men are kept in the schools till they are thirty; at that age Mozart and Raphael were dead, or near their end. Too much importance is given to technical knowledge, but no one thinks a moment of the student's heart, and yet that is the treasure that should be en ched and cared for. They take good care not to point out to them the importance of cultivating their thoughts, their individuality, which may make them worthy of the magnificent position importance of cultivating their thoughts, ir minds, their individuality, which may ke them worthy of the magnificent position ducators that they are called upon to take in

a democracy.

There is another absurdity that they slavishly
there is another absurdity that they slavishly

The Park Acreage of Cities.

The Park Acreage of Cities.

From the Cicienation Conservation Gaster.

As for park acreage, it needs only to be said that the same secretion of recoldings, the number of the great cities of the conservation of parks at cities of the conservation of the conservation of parks at cities of the conservation of t the artist who created these things. It will cersatisfy be imitated and perhaps will be the startout of
as well
ing point for a decorative style in which our
as well
own individuality will have a part, instead of
the its
manifesting theif, as is the case with the here,
by the seneral coing so far as to prefer the
Louis XVI. style to the Louis MV, for his bedroom, or the Louis XIII. to the Heart II for his
during room."

RAYMOND DALY.

LESTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Experience of Sollingy Confinement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article on solitary confinement in THE SUS prompts me to offer you my personal experience of the benefit derived through a term of im prisonment and solitary confinement. It was the old story. Teving to keep up with richer men sens and to cuta swath as wide as any, I yielded to the tempter, and at the age of 19 began to serve out my sentence for forgery in the first

It happened in Scotland, and the system ther is one of solitary confinement exclusively. occupied a cell about 9x8 feet. The floor and walls were of stone. A heavy iron door, fitted with an arrangement by which the occupant of the cell could be observed without his knowing it, opened into the main corridor. Near the celling a space about 0x12 inches, glazed with a thick, obscured glass and guarded by a heavy iron grating, admitted the light. The cell was furnished with a tip basin, a horn spoon, a porcelain mug. a comb, a towel, a wooden cot made in two sections, which also served for a table by placing one on top of the other, a cocoa mat tress and pillow, a slate and pencil, a Bible, hymn book, and a book from the prison library. exchanged weekly. Here a prisoner eats, sleeps and works. Each night at 6 o'clock supper ! passed in to him; at 7:30 he stands undressed. with each article of his clothes folded neatly in a pile, and as the keeper opens his door he de posits them outside, the lights are turned out and the man is left alone with his thoughts

a pile, and as the keeper opens his door he deposits them outside, the lights are turned out, and the man is left alone with his thoughts until morning.

My home life had been surrounded with refined and Christian influences. No boy ever had better parents or a happler home. My feelings can therefore be better imagined than described when I found myself shut up in the city prison with the scum of the earth as my only companions. In a short time after my sentence, however, a batch of long-term prisoners were transferred to the penitentiary at Perth, and I was among the number, and such a cell as I have described was assigned me.

I had not been in my new quarters much more than a month during which time I had learned to make cocoa fibre mats, when I was taken before the governor of the prison, who told me that a- a reward for my industry and good behavior he had detailed me to the general stores. My new duties were lighter and less irksome than matmaking, and, besides, I was out in the open air a great deal. I was now brought into close contact during working hours with some eight of the most hardened criminals that prison walls contain. One had already served seventeen years of his sentence and the others ranced less. I had not been there two days when one of their number told me that I was expected to keep the "gang" supplied with canned beef, for I had charge of the supplies for the steward's depar ment. I resolutely refused to compily, and for some months I passed through the most trying experience of my life. I had resolved to be honest, but only tied knows what I endured in the effort. At first I was coaxed, but afterward threatened, and at every opportunity a kiek or a blow was added to emphasize the demand. How I longed for that solitary confinement again! I knew if I reported them a change would be made but I also knew that the other prisoners would hear of it, and in the end I might fare worse. However, an opportunity came one day to resent a blow from one of the worst of my tormenters, with whem I had fees on my wooden cot for some time. But I felt grateful, even happy, that I was once more

In solitary confinement a man will "come to simself." He will experience a tranquillity of nind never before felt. If he can read he will mind never before felt. If he can read, he will learn to "read between the lines" and will come learn to "read between the lines" and will come out again into the world a new man. It is a strange thing to say that I am clad I suffered a term of imprisonment, but it is true nevertheless. It made me see things as I never saw them before, and although it is a heavy load to carry through life. I thank God that such a thing as solitary confinement existed. If, instead, I had been associated with incorrighlies, I would not now be a trusted and honest man engaged daily in handling securities to the value of many thousands a confidential and trusted employee in Wall street.

PECCAYI. PECCAVI. New York, Aug. 20.

The Push-cart Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pushcart industry is especially active in the lower east side of the city, more particularly from Eldridge street on the west to Ridge street on the east and from Division to Houston street. Within this territory are push carts whose owners dispose of everything imaginable. They mostly congregate around the corners, where they form diminutive markets. occasion to go up town last Friday and asked me to drive her in our own phacton. Returning home I came through Ludlow street. Things were not very bad till we reached Hester street, where it became necessary to stop my horse for nearly five minutes. Push carts completely blocked the street, and only the approach of There is another absurdity that they stavishly copy. We call upon the best-known artists for the bringary education of young students. It is I got past the corner of Hester street I had to the bring the bri

street, as the asphalt was entirely covered with slimy water, the drainage from these carts. My wife had to hold her handkerchief to her nose, and when she reached home vomited several times.

At the corner of Ludlow and Hester streets, which varies but little from the other corners, there must have been fifty to sixty carts, mostly containing fish of all kinds in all stages of decomposition under the blazing sun. On the sidewalks were barrels of saited mackerel, herring, and other kinds of saited mackerel, herring, and other kinds of saited fish, pickles, chow-chow, and intermingled were a wagon whose owner was selling live fowls and a wagon of pears in advanced decomposition. From all these there exhaled a smell which was disgusting and absolutely unhealthful. The fishmongers were dirty in the extreme, and their customers not much better. The whole thing presented a most sickening picture of fifth.

Now, may I ask why do the city authorities. dishmongers were dirty in the extreme, and their customers not much better. The whole thing presented a most sickening picture of filth.

Now, may I ask why do the city authorities allow this? Would it be tolerated in any part of the city that calls itself "a respectable neighborhood?" Hecause a large number of Jews live in a part of the city, is it any reason that they should bring their nefarious methods of trading along? Such methods were unknown until they came among us. If such are the customs in Russia they should have left them there. I doubt very much if the Russians would tolerate such abominations. Would our esteemed Mayor Strong tolerate sixty or seventy pushcarts loaded with fish all day on the corner nigh his residence? The entire police force. Mr. Roosevelt included, would be mustered out to remove them. If that he the case with Mayor Strong, so should it be with every other citizen. If such uses of the streets would not be tolerated in Fifth avenue, they should not be tolerated in Fifth avenue, they shou

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Several

hotel keepers, bonifaces, landlords, hotel proprietors, have written to ask of you way you use the term "hotel men" occasionally speaking of hotel keepers, bonifaces, landlords, and hotel proprietors. We have maintained time out of mind that any profession of dignity or honor always links a distinctive name or names to it. For instance, men in the legal profession are called lawyers, berristers, attorneys, counsellors, Judges, &c. Men engaged in our own profession are called writers, Journalists, editors, reporters, correspondents. Men of any distinction engaged in railroading are called railroad officials, agents, passenger agents, auditors, traffic managers, &c. It is only the lower class of people engaged in business not worthy the dignity of being classed as belonging to a profession, who are called "men," such as trackmen, freight lands, "longsheremen," Men," in this scheemian servants or heip; the master or boss of a lot of workingmen speaks of them as, "my men, "&c. We therefore think that our claim that the profession of hotel keeping should be dignified with a distinctive name or names, such as benifaces, notel keepers, lamifords, mine hosts, &c., is well sustained.

We observe also that you divide the word hotel keeper, thus, hotel keeper. The best authorities do not do this. In legal documents interespect is always written as one word; why should not hotel keeper be written as one word; why should not hotel keeper be written as one word; whe space but that we think this question is doeser-ing of the highest cox. are called lawyers, barristers, attorneys, coun-

We would not tresmass unon your valuable space but that we think this question is deserving of the highest consideration, inasmuch as there are over sevenly thousand reputable gestiemen engaged in the business of hotel keeping in this country. It goes without saying that the great majority of these gentlemen regard as we do THESTY as the highest authority in america on all questions pertaining to the correct use of on all questions pertaining to the correct use of the English language. EDITOR THE HOTEL REGISTER.

A Unique faritation from a Shor Town,

An odd invitation to visit Lynn, Mass, during the triendal concluse of Knights Templar soon to be held in Hoston has been received by Columbia Commandery, No. 2, from Olivet Commandery, No. 3, from Olivet Commandery, No. 3, from Olivet Commandery, No. 3, of the Massachusetts show city. It consists of a lady's satin shos, on which is written fraternal greetings, and assures the local knights a cordial voicone to Lynn. An appropriate answer will be promptly returned.

BUNBEAMS

-Connecticut's peach crop this year is estimated as mething more than 50,000 baskets. -The blueberry crop in Maine is phenomenally

large this year. Michigan, too, has a big crug.

—A haberman at Clinton. Mo. last week caught a
thirteen foot water moccasin make on a book bone. with a frog.

with a frog.

—Mrs. Lois Eames Wood of Worcester. Mass, res-brated her 101st birthday last week. She is still selve and vigorous.

nd vigorous.

—An odd monument, to the shape of a Poxbury pas ding stone weighting 13,000 pounds, the 1981 been placed over the grave of Samuel Jones at Kennebunk

ort, Me.

The two newest and oldest converts to becrease
in Raine are a seventy-five year-old citteen of 10p sham and another gentleman of about the same as in Brunswick. Both are rapidly becoming expen

-Croquet is rather an old-fashioned game now, and to a great extent out of fashion in the East. In some Western States it is still very popular, hotably is Michigan. Connecticut clings to the game inors per haps than any other Eastern region, and Norwich is the centre of the sport. The annual croquet tourna-ment is to be held there this week.

-Large quantities of American carriage wood steek -Large quantities of american carriage wood store are exported annually, and this trade is steadily is creasing. We send to France England, Pussia Be-many, South Africa, Australia, and classwers, and our exports to these countries include speace, rims huts, completed wheels, shafts and other parts, and hous, completed wheels, analys and other parts, and carriage lumber. Our mills here are located in various parts of the country in proximity to the for ests whence the supplies of wood are obtained. —A remarkable revenge was wreaked on a rival by

a young man in Waldron, Mich., just week. The rus a young man in Waldron, Mich., last week. The successful suitor was out walking in the street with the young woman whose love was the cause of the hear burning when some one in an upper story of a building skilfully threw a lasse over his head, drew the noose tight, and hauled him up several feet from the sidewalk. The young man would have been hanged but for the quick help of passers by. His assailant got away-temporarily, the other man says.

Gov. Stone of Missouri was called to time on a

point of etiquette a few days ago to a pretty girl. It was at a Convention at Pertie Springs No The Governor sat at the front of the piatform of which were a number of women. He was smoking a cigar. The young woman leaned over from behind him and said: "Gov. Stone, don't you think you are setting a bad example by smoking? There are many isdies present." "I guess you're right," said the Governor, without turning round, and he tossed away

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Dante, as well as Glotto, Columbus, and Petraren a

ow said by the Franciscans to have belonged to Third Order. A British steamer put in at Rangoon in indiare cently whose officers were all Germans and to- ap-

prentices all Japanese.

Kilmu'r, in the north of the isle of Skye the domain of 46,000 acres on which Flora MacDonald lived and is buried, is to be sold. One-seventh of the members of the present Reis

stag and one fifth of the Senators and Deputies in the Freuch Parilament fought in the war of 1870-71. Donizetti's birthplace, Bergamo, is at last to srect a monument, costing \$6,000, to the composer of monument, costing \$6,000, to the compose "Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Favorita." "Manumission to a Manducati n." Leyden, 1815 a previously unknown tract, by John Robinson the

he books added to the British Museum last year A new book by the Duke of Argyll, entitiet : laws Christian Theology," will soon be published by Yr. ray, and will complete the argument begun in his 'Unity in Nature" and continued in "The Reign of Lübeck is quietly holding an exhibition this year of

town has always traded-Finland, Ru-sia, Denmara Norway, and Sweden. The Kiel Navy Yard has an im M. Thivrier, the French "workingman" Deputy has just died. He made it a point to appear in the Cham-ber in a workingman's blouse, and had once really been a miner, but long before his election had given

the products of the countries with which the old Hanss

up work and kept a wine shop.

Though Ireland has 3.0.00,000 acres of bog land, large quantities of peat litter are imported from Belglum and Holland. Mills are being fitted up to sepa rate the litter from the turf, and it is hop d that pea

ces litter may soon be an article of export. A famous reliquary in Limoges ename, that once held the bones of St. Valeria, has been recently as quired by the Cluny Museum in Paris. It is 114 inches by 4, and is adorned by a figure of the virgin

martyr, seated on a throne, with the heal in high Over a hundred negro students live in the Paris Quartier Latin. They come chiefly from Hayti and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyane. The Haytlans are well off and dress well, as their Govern ment pays them \$90 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, La Fraternite.

Russia proposes to celebrate Jenner's discovery of vaccination, the 100th anniversary of which occur next year, by offering prizes for works on vaccina-tion, by publishing histories of the practice of vaccination in Russia and in western Europe, and by a com memorative meeting and exhibition of objects con

As people occasionally can get the door of an English railway carriage open, an ingenious arrangement has been recently invented which locks all the goors by the application of pressure to a vacuum pipe extending from end to end of the train, like an air brake. This bolts the doors so that they can only be opened by In the Punic cemeteries of Carthage Father Delattre

has already examined 125 tombs. He has found a painted terra-cotta mask, with oval face, short side whiskers and a close-shaven chin, and bron tue ears; and also a disk of terra cotta wi ha warrior on horseback in relief upon it, under the horse a run ning dog, and above the figure a lotus flower and a

Gen. Annenkoff, a Russian geographer, is preparing an atlas on a new principle. The places on the maps will be put down not according to actual distance from a standard point, but according to the cost of trans-portation. New York, for instance, will be nearer to London than Rochester in Kent, as it costs less to ship food across the Atlantic than to send it twenty eight niles by rait to Lon ion. Warsaw has a population of 571,300, according to

the latest census, and is increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year. The garrison consists of 37,000 men There are only 21,000 orthodox Russians, but 308,000 Catholics and 190,000 Jews, the tatter increasing most rapidly. No less than 30.726 hereditary noble and 9,257 life nobles live in the city, one to every Venus rotates on her axis once in about twenty four

servatory at Bombay, who has been watching the planet, and says he can prove his assertion. This agrees with Schröter's statement that the time is twenty-three hours twenty-one minutes, and is opservers, who say that the time is the same as that of the planet's revolution round the sun.

Raedeker's publishers have had to pay \$250 to a se-

tel keeper of Jaffa for libel. In the guide book for Palestine the "Twelve Tribes" hotel was described as second class and the proprietor as an Arab, whereas he is a British subject, born of a Maltese father and a mother from Mount Lebanon, has been a dragoman living pictures. His name is Iskander Awad, but fo hotel purposes he calls himself Howard. A lir. (1st It is well known that the thickness of the layer of

fine sand in filtering beds cannot be reduced beyond a certain point without endangering the quality of the water that filters through. Dr. kurth of Bremesh has found in examining water filtered through a lay-er not sufficiently thick that the number of barieria was greatly increased, owing to the presence of a special microbe that could not be found in the water before it entered the filter. These interobes must, there-fore, have existed in the filter ng material and have been developed by the passage of water through it.

Farnham Palace, the residence of the Bishops of Winenester, is an enormous red brick building, Winenester, is an enormous red brick building with towers and battlements, that has belonged to the Bishops aince the time of Henry of Winehester, hour keephen's brother. The late Hishop Thorold, who is furnished the palace, found that it took over a mile of carpet to ever its rooms and corridors. The top of the old keep, from which one of the most teautiful views in England is to be had, was turned into an oldfashioned garden by Bishop Sumner. parsaucate " said the Bishop, " pinks and carnatiens hottybooks and sunflowers, sweet peas and nactor-tiums, and trince of Wales's feathers, red and white, and tiger lines recans of mignonette, thickers of sweet briar, snapdragen, and London pride, aweet william and law-miler, shall have undisputed away and de-minion here, in a garden such as would have pleased Lady Corinande, and in which Bwift, if he would over from Noar Park, hard by, might for an hour be coaxed out of his savage distain.

Took Chances and Lost.

From the Chicago bank Tribute

"If you're the man that answers the questions and
the lanky personage in the faded of the lanky personage in the faded of the lank and the faded of the lank and the lank which know would belt me who it was the soften when Kowitako left me who it was the order of the lank when Kowitako left me who it was the order of the lank when Kowitako left me who it was the order of the lank when Kowitako left me answers to the lank when the lank is the lank in th

Straining and racking your lungs and threat with a rasping cough is but pour portor. Sather the some self with Dr. Jayno's Expectorant, as causions remody for atthins and bronchilis.—Jobs.